

DEAF-MUTES JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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Hearing Promised To All Deaf-Mutes.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. RENZ, OF
STUTTGART.

Vienna Cor. London (Eng.) Times.

The senses, the instruments of which are but tiny nervous filaments, finer than gossamer threads, and of which the Neo-Platonist, Plotinus, was so ashamed that he used to blush at the mere mention of their name, are yet found to exert, spite of this delicate organism, a paramount influence upon the course and currents of our innermost thoughts and noblest aspirations. Whatever spiritual motives may act upon the soul, stirring it to its depths and leading to manly action, the co-operation of the senses is absolutely indispensable. One shudders to reflect upon the wide-reaching changes in the moral sphere which the cutting of even one of these telegraph-wires that communicate with the brain is certain to produce. Thinkers so far aart in time and so little akin in sympathy and aims as St. Augustine and Voltaire agreed in declaring our metaphysical notions dependent upon the healthy condition of our senses.

But, which of the five senses is the most important, the most indispensable; which is in closest touch with the soul? Is it that which enables us to enjoy the quickening "sight of vernal bloom or summer's rose, or flocks or herds or human face divine," or is it not rather that which, ever open, gives ingress to the most spiritual of all human sensation and renders possible musical strains "which might create a soul under the ribs of death?" The latter would seem to be the most common opinion, and it is amply borne out by facts accessible to everyone. The Fathers of the Church, who gauged all puzzling and abstract problems by a very practical theological standard, affirmed that "to be born deaf," as Augustine puts it, "is to be incapable of possessing faith."

"It is by the ear, not by the eye, that men acquire the possession of truth," writes St. Bernard. And a few minutes passed in the society of, say, half-a-dozen persons born blind, and then in the company of an equal number of individuals born deaf, would, while confirming that view, enable us to discover one of the most striking specific differences between them. Deaf-mutes are sharp, irritable, distrustful, sad; blind people are usually gay, hopeful and content. The fact is that the ear is the one passage that leads directly to the citadel of the soul, and when closed upon the man is isolated—cut off from most influences, human and divine. The highest reaches of art are inaccessible to him who, from his birth upward, has been deprived of the use of either of these senses, but even here enormous differences are perceptible, and while the sightless aspirant may become a genuine artist, his deaf rival can never hope to be more than a clever artisan.

Of course, it is not now a question of those who, having once enjoyed the use of their five senses, were afterwards deprived of one or other of them by accident or disease; for their memory is generally sufficiently developed to retain the impressions of the colours, hues and shapes, and sounds which delighted them in their youth. It was thus that Milton depicted the beauty of Paradise at a time when "cloud and ever-during dark" surrounded him, and that an Orpheus in the kingdom of sweet sounds—Beethoven—produced some of the finest masterpieces during the ten years that he was as deaf as a door post.

Such were the thoughts and problems that flitted across my mind as I wended my way to the Imperial Hotel of Vienna, where Dr. Renz, of Stuttgart, had taken rooms on his way to Russia, whither he had been summoned to treat a deaf patient according to his new method. He had only just arrived, and was leaving on the following morning, so that, to save time, I went to the root of the matter without more ado. "Has science, medical or other, made any noteworthy progress in the treatment of the deaf and dumb during the last ten or fifteen years?" was my first question. "Had you asked me that two years ago, I should have replied in the negative, and referred you to the work done by the Abbe de l'Epee, whose heroic patience and loving kindness wrought greater miracle than the doubtful genius of the great Paracelsus. If, on other hand, you were to ask me in a year or two from

now, I fancy I should have some interesting and consoling observations to register in the archives of accomplished facts. But now I am in the throes of work which I had rather let speak for itself when its fruits are perfectly mature.

"I shall publish nothing without having myself seen the results of your work." Very well. Then you must pay me a visit in Stuttgart, when I return from Russia." I promised to avail myself of the invitation, but, as luck would have it, I saw quite enough of the results of Dr. Renz's method that same evening to justify greater hopes than its author ever expressed. "Meanwhile," I resumed, "perhaps you will kindly answer a question or two, just to clear the ground, as it were. And, first of all, is it true that you have discovered a new method of treating the deaf, and infallibly restoring to them their hearing?" "I have an instinctive dread of the words 'discovery' and 'infallible,'" modestly returned the doctor.

"I have made no great discovery, but simply a series of observations on the best way of instructing the deaf and dumb, which I systematised. From these I have drawn conclusions which a number of striking facts have confirmed, and the upshot of it all is that I find I can give hope to thousands who are now hopeless and helpless."

"Is it a fact that you have restored the sense of hearing to people who had never before heard a sound in their lives?" "It is true that I have succeeded in developing a sense of hearing which was rudimentary, dormant, paralysed—but was in all cases existent." "Is it a fact that a Professor of the Medical Faculty of the University of Vienna now has seen one of your patients, a noble lady who was born deaf, and has now begun to hear and to speak?" "Yes, that is a fact. The lady is in Vienna now, on her way back to Russia. Her name is—." Here he pronounced the name of a titled lady of the oldest and most aristocratic families in the Russian Empire, and whom I had been privileged to know for several years. "You don't mean Lady X?" I asked, in wonder. "Yes, I do. Are you acquainted with her?" he inquired in turn. "Certainly, I am. This is becoming highly interesting. I shall call upon and question her as soon as you have told me all you can about your method. And now to begin at the end: Do you hold out the promise or the certitude of a cure to every deaf-mute in the world, or are there extensive limitations and restrictions?"

"Every person born deaf is practically certain to recover the faculty of hearing if treated according to my method, which is really no more than a modified application of the method, of others." "Is the treatment costly? Does it need special apparatus, or is it accessible to all?" "It is simplicity itself. The cost is about a half penny. But it requires a degree of care and perseverance which money cannot purchase."

"Why do you speak mainly of people born deaf? Is it not much easier to cure those whose sense of hearing was perfect until injured by accident or disease?" "No. It is generally so much more difficult, that the difference amounts to an impossibility. Disease frequently induces destructive changes in the organ of hearing, which nothing but a quasi creative act could repair. An accident may still more ruthlessly destroy some essential portion of the organ of hearing which it is impossible to replace artificially. Many lose their hearing irremediably after measles, scarlatina, or even a severe cold; in the case of many others, the loss is not irreparable. Each case must be judged on its own merits."

"But with individuals who are born deaf it is different. Here we may take it for granted that in 999 out of 1,000 cases the organ is complete. This is the conclusion to which the facts established by post-mortem examinations point. The organ may be rudimentary, but it is there, even in the case of the children classed as congenitally deaf; and that means that they are capable of learning to hear and to speak. This fact alone ought to cause the percentage of deaf and dumb to fall enormously in the course of ten or even five years, for congenitally deaf children constitute 65 per cent. of the entire number of those who are deprived of hearing."

"Coming now to the various methods of treatment, I may, I take it, pass over the history of the subject?" "Certainly," I replied, "unless some

recent additions have been made to our stock of knowledge. For the circumstance that in olden times deaf-mutes were held to be incapable of instruction all over the world, and were summarily put to death in various places, will not be news to English readers, who are doubtless likewise aware that the French Abbe de l'Epee, who laid the foundations of the methodic instruction which is being imparted to-day, opened his famous school in Paris about thirty years before the French Revolution." "Very well, then I may at once say that there are two principal methods followed with patients mainly according to the country in which they happen to live. The first insists on their being taught a language of signs and a manual alphabet as the principal medium of communication; articulation and lip-reading are the basis of the second, signs being employed as an auxiliary only. The former method is common in England and America, the latter in Germany, Austria and Russia." "Which do you consider the better system?" I asked.

"Well now you have touched the vital part of my method. Neither, because neither is based upon hearing, and because I hold that the first step should be to receive and develop the hearing organ, after which articulate speech would commend itself as a matter of course and necessity. If you ask me which I prefer in cases where there is no hope of restoring the sense of hearing, then, I may say, that I hold articulation, based upon lip-reading, to be less noxious than the other. Signs are useful in their way, but only as auxiliaries to articulation, otherwise they invariably tend to weaken the intellect. The possibility of teaching deaf-mutes to articulate sounds merely by watching and imitating the play of the visible vocal organs of others was discovered centuries ago, without, however, being systematised or applied generally. As far back as the seventh century an English Bishop taught a deaf child to pronounce words and sentences. Language thus learned is limited and laborious. The language of signs is equally fatiguing and not a whit more copious."

"Has not philosophy been taught to...?" "Yes, I know what you mean. The Abbe de l'Epee contrived by means of a very ingenious system of signs to make some of his pupils repeat and transcribe very abstruse ideas. But at bottom this was a mere mechanical exercise of no more use to those who engaged in it than speaking is to the parrot. As a matter of fact, we may affirm with truth that even at the present day all proficiency on the part of deaf-mutes in the art of communicating with their fellow-men is, beyond certain limits, for the convenience of those who speak and hear rather than of the deaf pupil."

"What I should first of all insist upon, therefore, is that the deaf be made to hear. That done, the question of communicating by signs loses its actuality."

"But is not this the aim and end of instruction already in many deaf and dumb schools?" I asked. "It is; and this why I disclaimed originality from the first. The attempt has frequently been made, and not always unsuccessfully. But I do not approve the means, which are seldom efficacious. I know of cases, for instance, where the hearing of the patient was actually being developed, and in order to hasten the consummation recourse was had to an ear trumpet. This undid all that had been done, and simply disheartened the teachers. M. Verrier, for instance, endeavored to revive the sense of hearing in deaf children by speaking loudly to them through an ear trumpet, of which he invented one of a special pattern, known as the *audigene* Verrier." "What is a failure?" I inquired. "I should not quite like to use so harsh a term," he answered, "especially as I saw children in the Institute near Paris who, having been taught by its aids were able to hear words spoken at a distance of 50 centimetres. But I cannot honestly say that I found it better than the ordinary tube in general use, which I refuse to employ. The *audigene* Verrier was used in the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Lyons, but without justifying the modest hopes which its first appearance aroused. Indeed, in the case of some patients it proved utterly worthless." "Then you think that an ordinary ear-trumpet is equally useful?"

"I cannot recommend ordinary ear-trumpets either, and for a reason which you will readily understand. Ear-trumpet communicate the sound directly to the interior of the ear, and, therefore, communicate it imperfectly. The concha of the ear is so formed by nature as to catch the vibrations of sonorous bodies and transmit them to the drum, and so on further, every fold of the concha contributing its share to conduct the sound. This is why, when I found ear-trumpets useless or worse than useless, I made a tube of thick brown paper, leaving a large opening for the speaker, large enough to admit his nose as well as his mouth. Seeing that the tube in question realized all my expectations, I had one made of gutta-percha and a textile stuff—look, here it is," and he handed me a large, light, black tube. "I always use this now, but a paper tube of the same kind is equally serviceable."

"Anyone can use the tube?" I asked. "Undoubtedly," he answered, "and make it, too. It may cost a halfpenny for paper." "Very well, what comes next?" I inquired. "Then I begin by pronouncing very distinctly the vowels *a o i* through the tube in the ear of patient. Vowels produce more sonorous vibrations than consonants; *a* is more audible than *o*, *i* than *e*, etc. When the vowels are mastered, the consonants should be tackled; then you pass on to short syllables, then to monosyllabic words, and at last reach short sentences." "That sounds very simple," I remarked: "a child might carry out these directions."

"Yes," replied the doctor, "and therein lies the danger. The one absolute condition of success is caution, the need for which cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the mind. At first five minutes a day is quite as much as is likely to prove beneficial. Even months after you have begun you should not exceed half an hour a day. For the strain of listening and the effort at speaking, if overdone, may irritate the brain. If an arm or a leg is paralysed, and we employ massage to restore vigour, how gradually and cautiously we go to work, and how patiently we wait for results! With the organ of hearing we should be a hundred times more careful and infinitely more patient. The slowness of its development depends to a great extent upon the length of time it has remained unexercised. In some cases progress may be comparatively rapid, but in no case should we commit the natural and dangerous blunder of supposing that because a person can hear ten words, he should be capable of hearing and distinguishing twenty. Here we composed two different acts, the development of the auditory nerve and the memory of sounds. The latter has to be developed quite as carefully and as gradually as the former; and the patient may forget a word which he knew—forget the sound of it and not recognize it when he hears it again, so that he must re-learn and repeat as if he were acquiring the words of a totally new language. Such is my method. It is not new, you may say, and you are right. But it has never yet been tried; and believe me, when systematically applied, you will find that the results will be new and solving."

An hour later the doctor, his noble patient, and myself, were together going over the same grounds once more, only this time with an admirable illustration of his method. For I had known the lady and her family for several years, and was therefore able to say of my own knowledge that the results that Dr. Renz obtained in about six or seven weeks were little short of miraculous. The lady, now twenty-six years old, was born a deaf-mute. She had been educated with the utmost care and taught to converse by lip-reading and articulation based upon lip-reading. But she had never heard an articulate sound before placing herself under the Professor's care seven weeks before. And now, at my request, she stood about five feet from the doctor, her back to him and me, so that she could not see the motion of his lips. He spoke in a moderately loud tone of voice at irregular intervals, pronouncing at first vowels, then consonants, and at last short sentences. Isolated sounds she heard and repeated at once correctly. The sentences she likewise repeated first, replying to them afterwards monosyllabically. I was astounded at these results, and I find that a professor at the University of Vienna, who knew the lady before she began this form of treatment and saw her on the same day as I saw her, was equally astonished.

"This you must remember," exclaimed Professor Renz, in a gratified tone, "constitutes but the first fruits of my method. You must see Lady X in a year's time and then tell me what you think. And meanwhile bay me a visit in Stuttgart when I return from Russia. There I will show you a little boy who has made wonderful progress. Then you may write of my method and recommend people to try it. It cannot but do good. Good-by; I hope to see you in three months at the outside." Good-by.

Three months later I wrote to inquire whether Dr. Renz had returned and could receive me if I paid him a visit, and I received a reply to the effect that he was dead. He caught cold in the train when travelling from Russia to Germany, and he died of inflammation of the lungs.

WILKESBARRE, PA.

A famous student of materia medica gives his opinion, that in this stage of modern surgery, the ear is the most difficult to treat. He spoke as follows: The ear is a department of human anatomy that defies the surgeon, and is an organ the true inwardness of which the physicians have never been able to get at. They can examine the interior of the eye with ease, by throwing into its dark chamber a ray of light reflected from a little mirror, and of late they have found it possible even to see the gray matter of the brain, by looking through the little canal by which the optic nerve enters. The cavity behind the nose they inspect, with the aid of a light placed far back in the mouth. They have no difficulty of seeing into the stomach by an electric apparatus; the intestines likewise are readily enough investigated, and the bladder also, but the ear, as to its internal arrangements, is unapproachable. It is even impossible to dissect it satisfactorily after death, for the reason that the parts collapse at once, when the vital spark leaves the body. The drum in a living person bars the way to observation, and even though it be pierced the winding passages beyond cannot be seen through. On the other side of the drum are the three little bones, the mallet, the anvil and the stirrup—which act upon each other as levers. The drum acts as a sort of buffer, and the mallet immediately in contact with it conveys the sound-waves through the anvil and the stirrup to the concha, a spiral, shell-shaped, chamber, just behind and above the external opening of the ear. This shell is composed of filaments of the auditory nerve coiled spirally and each one erect and waving tremulously in response to the slightest wave of sound. They carry the sound impressions directly to the brain, and so delicate are their sensitiveness that the hearer perceives not only the degree of loudness, but even the finest quality of sound, the harmony of tones and the distance from which it comes. The moment that life becomes extinct, however, the spiral shell of nerves collapses, and the marvellous organ is a dead thing, unsatisfactory to the investigating anatomist. If only it had been found possible to examine the internal structure of the living ear, aural surgery might perhaps amount to something to-day. The science of treating the eye was born when Helmholtz invented the simple instrument called the ophthalmoscope for inspecting its interior. There are plenty of ear doctors, and people pay big prices for being treated by them for deafness, but did you ever know of a case where the patient was really much benefited by any thing he could do. I have known dozens of deaf persons like yourself, who have persistently sought relief at the hands of aural specialists but not one of them has been cured, or materially helped, simply because science has achieved hardly anything in that branch of knowledge. Don't let any one make a fool of you, that it is possible to make your ears be able to perform their offices.

The Pittston Gazette prints the following:—

A SON ASSAULTS HIS FATHER.

On last Wednesday, Edward Fleming, better known as "Nuttys," employed by M. F. Gilroy as a tailor, assaulted his father, Edward Fleming, Sr., at the latter's home in Oregon. Fleming, Sr., said his son insisted on his selling a cow which he had had a number of years, and he refused. This caused a quarrel, in which the lamp was knocked from the table and broken in pieces. His son grabbed the largest piece, and, throwing it, struck the old man on the arm, cutting it from the wrist to the elbow severing the tendons and requiring twenty-two stitches in closing the wound up. Edward, Jr., says that his father came

home drunk and tipped over the lamp, and while he was picking it from the floor his father came in contact with a large piece of the globe, causing the wounds.

A warrant was sworn out before Justice Lyons and served by Chief of Police Keating, and Fleming was looked up. His mother brought over some blankets, as "Nuttys" was on the sick list lately, but the chief took him to the Valley House, where he remained all night. On Thursday he waived a hearing before Justice Lyons to appear at court. His bail, \$500, was secured by William Drury.

The committee desires to state that a party will come off, on the 29th inst., at Mr. and Mrs. Alex. J. Arnold's home, Luzerne, Pa. It is expected a good crowd will be in attendance from Scranton and Carbondale.

Mr. Alex. J. Arnold, has now a bicycle, and visits our city more often. Every deaf-mute who can read, ought to subscribe for the JOURNAL. MAYO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Messrs. H. L. Johnson and William Schaub, of St. Louis, were visitors at our club-room last week. Come again, Willie, and often.

A grand oyster social will be given by the members of the Kansas City Mute Club at their club-room annex, on Thursday evening, November 30th. All are invited.

We have not got the boodle, but we still have the club-room, and we are mighty thankful to have that these hard times.

Henry Brantley is working on the new ridge boulevard at 9th and Main Street. Henry went with the crowd to the Cherokee Strip, returning minus the silver lining in his purse.

Mr. Ed. Hatcher was a visitor at our club-room last week. He has steady work in a brick factory out at White Church, Kan.

Edward Funk, who came here from La Cygne, Kan., a few weeks back, has struck steady employment on the new Kansas City directory. Eddie is universally esteemed.

J. L. Johnson (this is Josh) made his appearance last week with a clean shaven face. He has steady work with Armour Packing Company here, but contemplates going west to work for his brother-in-law, Mr. Dolph Saux, in his silver mines next Spring.

Mr. Joe Vochatzer is dressing beef at Armour's packing house. Joe is making a heroic struggle to get up on top, with good prospects of success.

We extend the hand of good fellowship to Mr. Charles F. Menotti, who came here several weeks ago from Hawley, Pa. He is employed as a hotel clerk by his brother-in-law, who runs the Colorado House, 407 Delaware Street. Charles will soon send in his application for membership in our club.

John F. Smith seems to have his share of misfortune. While driving a horse and cart over the Wyandotte and Northwestern R.R. track, he was hit by a passing locomotive, killing the horse instantly and hurting himself severely. John was on the track when the collision occurred, and was lucky to get off with a sprained hip. Verily the way of some is hard.

Mr. Robert Monson was seen last week carrying a beautiful rocking-chair home. It was to beautify his cosy home at 713 Jersey Avenue, Kansas City, where the latch string hangs ever upon the outside.

Mr. Sheridan King, who hails from Fort Smith, Ark., has been rustling this city for work as a Union printer. Mr. King was also one of the strip-boomers who did not get a claim of river-land. From what we have seen of him, we would term him a genial, well-posted, good-natured fellow, welcome here.

More anon. PRINCE. KANSAS CITY, MO., NOV. 13, '93.

Miss Minnie M. Lewis, who came here some weeks ago from Mt. Sterling, Ill., has left the Hotel Walnut, where she was working, and will soon return to her home in Mt. Sterling.

Mr. Jacob Dold, who is now teaching at the Olathe School was up to see the boys a few days ago, greeting them in that genial whole-souled manner that has made him so popular with our Kansas City mates.

Mr. Hamden E. White has secured steady employment at his calling, cornice-making, at 17th and Charollette Street. Ham is an earnest worker for the success of our club, and is equal to a forty-horse power in a financial emergency.

On Sunday, November 11th, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Marksburry passed the day visiting her parents in Olathe, Kansas. Joe has returned to his old position with the Kansas City

Wire Works, and is regarded by his employer as a number one workman.

Our worthy fellow citizen, Mr. Hiram N. Gilkison, who has been unemployed the past two months, is contemplating starting up a cigar manufactory of his own in the near future, with good prospects of success.

The sympathy of this mute community is tendered to Mr. John Sterrett in his bereavement. His beloved mother, on the evening of November 11th, being called by Him who doeth all things well to the "undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns." Mrs. Sterrett was a kind Christian woman, a zealous worker, and to all the deaf-mutes a true and steadfast friend. We mourn her death as a great loss, and tender our profound sympathy to the stricken family.

Mr. Charles C. Duffield paid the club a pleasant visit last Sunday. He has steady employment at his home, Warrensburg, Mo., and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

President Norman D. Hunt seems to be having a run of hard luck of late. A short time back he accidentally ran his thumb into a buzz saw, and came out second best, and on Saturday evening, November 11th, he accidentally fell over a barrel in his father's barn, cutting a large gash in his forehead, necessitating eleven stitches by a neighboring physician to close the wound. Norman was at the club room the following day notwithstanding.

Our mute population has been increased by one Mr. Levy Ballard having taken up his abode amongst us, he being successful in securing a good position in Jacob Dold's packing house on the bottoms. Both he and his employer are to be congratulated.

I have just been informed that my old friends, Mr. Peter Wear and Miss Florence Leaman were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's father in Williman, Ray County, Mo., on October 8th last. Here's to you, Peter, old boy, and may your genial nature never grow less so, and you and your happy bride walk through this tedious journey of life a happy and united union. Remember it is a hazardous trip, but many a man has pulled through to the end all right.

On Monday, November 20th, Mr. John E. Wooldridge will take a week's vacation and return to his home in East Lynne, Mo. PRINCE. KANSAS CITY, MO., NOV. 20, '92.

NEW YORK, NOV. 20, 1893.

For several years we've been looking for an underwear-maker with enterprise enough to begin a much-needed reform—the knitting of irregular shapes.

The average man gets along all right; but every tall thin man or short stout man knows how impossible it has heretofore been to find perfect-fitting underwear—he had to take a reef in the drawer-waist or turn up sleeves and anklets.

The retailer's fault: men didn't know any better than to buy the old shapes—there were no better. Why, then, carry the great stock that a larger variety of shapes and sizes would entail?

In clothing we produce "long," "stout," and "short" garments that fit perfectly; but underwear-makers to whom we applied for these shapes said, "What's the use?" or, "It's too much trouble for the trifling demand."

They wouldn't take the risk; but we finally had a stock made according to our ideas. It's our stock, not the makers'; and we're going to find out whether stout and slim men do or do not prefer underwear that fits.

Haven't yet found a shape so odd we couldn't fit. Shall we send you our book?

A. L. Thomas, a deaf-mute salesman, will be glad to show you our stock at the Prince Street store when you can conveniently call to look at clothing, hats or shoes.

Free deliveries to all points within one hundred miles of New York City, excepting C. O. D. packages.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE PRINCE STORES. Broadway, Warren, 13rd St.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 30, 1893.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 164th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday. It is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS

One copy, one year, \$1.00
If not paid within six months, \$1.50

CONTRIBUTIONS.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are also responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the
DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Station M, New York, City.

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Inquiries concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

"He's true to God, who's true to man;
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-merciful sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

"THE KODAK" in our up-country contemporary conveys the impression that the JOURNAL is endeavoring to discourage individual enterprise. If that is really the opinion of the writer, we can assure him he is altogether wrong. The JOURNAL is anxious at all times to aid independent enterprise. But the project of starting an "independent" newspaper for the deaf is not an individual enterprise, though there is a possibility that the promoters of the scheme are actuated more from motives of self-interest than from love for their "silent" brethren. And as the deaf at large are asked to "pay the freight" by subscribing for stock at five dollars a share, it becomes the duty of a paper like the JOURNAL to give counsel to the unwary, who may part with hard-earned money expecting to realize dividends that will never materialize. This is not the first time such a project has been sprung on the deaf-mute public, as the long list of defunct deaf-mute newspapers, bearing the epitaph "Died for want of cash," fully attests. They all started with plenty of enthusiasm and men of brains and nerve behind them, but nothing could prevent the inevitable decline consequent upon the indifferent attitude of a lukewarm public. If the newspaper now proposed does appear, it will have the best wishes of the JOURNAL for success. We shall estimate it entirely upon its merits, and without any prejudice whatever.

If the newspapers for the deaf at present published, are not sufficient for the deaf at large, there is only one way to provide a medium of public information that will suit the needs of all, and at the same time give promise of being financially successful, and that is through the National Association of the Deaf.

In the first place, to carry out the idea, it would be necessary to make the association an incorporated body. The members of the Association in the several States could elect their own representative on the Executive Committee, and the Executive Committee, in its turn, could elect the editors of the paper (say 5 or 7 editors), these latter electing an editor-in-chief. The members of the Executive Committee in the different States should be the representatives of the paper in their respective States, and forward all the important correspondence, and also enroll members of the association by collecting the annual dues and giving a receipt therefor, a duplicate receipt, which shall include the name and post-office address of the member enrolled, being sent to the office of the newspaper. Of course, voluntary correspondence for publication could be sent by any member of the Association, no one being debarred from the privilege of expressing his opinions or sending items of news to the paper. Of the dues paid by members, twenty per cent might go to the treasury of the association, eighty per cent to the newspaper of the association. Each deaf-mute who pays to the Association's authorized representative the annual dues, besides being entitled to all other privileges of membership, to receive the newspaper free—the eighty per cent before alluded to being recognized as a subscription.

As to the expense of conducting the paper, besides the cost of typesetting, press work, office rent, sup-

plies, etc., there would be a salary to the editor-in-chief, who might also be the business manager. The associate editors could be paid according to the space-writing plan. The Executive Committee members to be paid expenses actually incurred in correspondence. In large cities, special paid correspondents might be appointed.

The printing office ought to be an establishment manned and managed by the deaf, and could help itself along by doing job work, book work, etc.

This is the JOURNAL editor's idea of a newspaper for the deaf that might flourish. Being published by an incorporated Association, would be a guarantee of responsibility, and as the deaf in every State would have a personal interest in its success, it is reasonable to assume that the enthusiasm necessary to success in such an undertaking would be both widespread and sincere. The plan, of course, can be modified or enlarged and improved. We have not attempted to go into detail, but merely to show how a valuable newspaper of the deaf by the deaf and for the deaf could be established with the certainty of encountering only a minimum of opposition either from individuals or from newspapers already in existence.

ITEMIZER.

Abbreviated News Concerning Deaf-Mutes.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: The Itemizer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Schuyler Long, of Delavan, Wis., announce the birth of Edith Una Long, on November 18th,—weight, eight pounds.

Dr. and Mrs. T. Gallaudet were the guests of Miss S. C. Howard at her mountain home during October. George Kinkel, a former pupil of Panwood, has been working on the place during the summer.

Joseph Masner, who worked for twenty-three years in Philadelphia, has for some time been employed at Nathan's Soap Manufacturing, in Boston. His leaving Philadelphia was on account of the death of his uncle, Samuel Nathan, by whose will he receives a weekly income of \$12.50 for life.

"The Situation and Outlook in Deaf-Mute Matters," will be the subject of Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet's lecture in the Guild Room of St. Ann's Church, on Monday, December 4th, at 8 P.M. The money from the admission fees, 2 cents each, to be paid at the door, will be given to the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

Messrs. C. W. and L. F. McClary, of Tolchester, and Mr. Wm. Nordhouse, of Baltimore, made a short visit to Mr. L. A. Lamb on the 4th inst. They will next see Captain J. E. Vickers launch, a handsome new vessel, on Lankford Bay, which carries 3,500 bushels of grain, and is first-class in every respect, she is called Sarah E. Vickers. Mr. Nordhouse promised to come and spend some days with Mr. Lamb next summer, on his fine farm. Mr. Lamb enjoyed their company very much.

Stricken Dumb.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Nov. 23.—James Starks, an iron-worker, became angered about eight months ago and blasphemed in a most frightful way. While in the midst of his imprecations he was stricken deaf and dumb. Since then he has never spoken a word until yesterday, when he attended a protracted meeting in the Evangelical Church, and made profession of religion. After this his speech came back to him. To-day, however, he is speechless again, and he is now losing his sight. When he first lost his speech at the mill, he saw a vision and imagined it reproached him for the wickedness. When it was wished he was unable to talk or hear.—N. Y. Recorder.

FIGHTING FOR A CHILD.

HE IS A DEAF-MUTE, AND IT IS SAID IS NOT PROPERLY CARED FOR.

Townsend C. Dickerson, a locomotive fireman in the employ of the Long Island Railroad company, was killed by the explosion of his engine at Oyster Bay in September, 1892. One of his children was a deaf-mute, 3 years of age at the time of the explosion. This child has for two years been in the custody of his grandfather, Peter Miller, of Sea Cliff.

Ex-Senator Townsend D. Cocks of Locust Valley, after whom the deceased man was named, was appointed executor of Dickerson's estate. He sued the railroad company and recovered \$1,500 for Dickerson's death. Mr. Cocks then made an affidavit that he was the guardian of Dickerson's children and that the mute was 5 years of age. He claimed that the child was kept in a hovel in the Sea Cliff woods and should be better cared for. The child was forcibly taken from its grandfather a few days ago and committed to a New York Institution through James H. Cocks, overseer of the poor of the town. Miller employed Lawyer G. B. Stoddard and a writ of habeas was issued by Justice Andrews. The child was produced in court. Miller swore the child was not a pauper and says the overseer of the poor cannot interfere. Justice Andrews decided that the child must remain at the Institution, as the grandfather was not, in any event, a proper person to care for him.

WHISPERINGS UNDER THE ROSE.

Mr. Henry C. White's address is No. 5 Waverly Street, Brighton, Mass.

For the information of "M. M.," the college correspondent, I desire to state that my informant, Mr. Kelly, the Horace Mann School graduate now attending the English High School in this city, insists that Miss Nicholas is a pupil of the Louisville High School, having heard from her to that effect in a private letter. "M. M." seems pretty sure of his ground, and between the two I cannot tell which is mistaken or has been misinformed. It would be much more to the credit of the Horace Mann School if Miss Nicholas proves her ability to go through a public school than a private one, as public school teachers can not possibly, and are not allowed to give particular and individual instruction to a scholar. Did the young lady leave the high school for a private one, or did she never go to the public school at all? Perhaps "M. M." has better sources of information than my informant, and may be able to settle the question.

"Old Colonist," of the Register, generously showed me a copy of the Boston Journal wherein it was stated that the Horace Mann School obtained one of the highest awards among the World's Fair exhibits from Massachusetts in the Liberal Arts Building, for excellence in geography, history, language and dictation.

Two parties of deaf-mutes attended the dumb play, "L'Enfant Prodiges" at the Boston Museum last week, and enjoyed the pantomime very much. It attracts large, fashionable crowds nightly, and the question naturally arises, "Why can not the deaf-mutes take part in a dumb play, and do as well if not better than those French actors?" With Prof. Jones in the leading role, such a company ought to be able to rival the "Prodigal Son" company. There is no better impersonator than Prof. Jones, in the professional world, except, of course, the stars who have made a specialty of their parts. The deaf-mutes of the Hub would organize a company for pantomime plays if they could secure some theatrical manager to back them in the venture, which is doubtful.

Miss Lizzie Smith, of New York City, a guest of Mrs. Fred Wood, at Savin Hill, has been seen frequently at our meetings and theatre parties chaperoned by the little gentleman, Mr. Abrams. Miss Smith made a most favorable impression upon the Bostonians by her ladylike demeanor. Washington Acheson is one of the strongest players on the Rosindale Foot Ball Club, for though he is a right tackler to whom a touch down is not so easy as to a right or left half back, yet he never fails to score one in every game. His club played a rough game with the jolly tars of the U. S. Naval Training Ship, Enterprise, and beat them 14 to 4, after a hard battle. On Thanksgiving Day, the Rosindale Eleven plays an interscholastic game. I have yet to record a defeat of the victorious club of which Washington Acheson is a member. He is one of its most daring and reckless players, and has had his nose nearly knocked out of joint half a dozen times. I told him that the game was getting to be too rough and dangerous to life or limb, so that I shouldn't wonder if it should be forbidden by State laws some time in the future.

Mr. Mullen, of Brighton, says that he found a party of forty deaf-mutes from other towns of the state, in a West End hotel in Boston the other night. They were thrown out of regular employment at home and came to the Hub for a job, but could not find anything to do, and they lead a hand-to-mouth life, living as best they can. Some of them have not slept in a bed for weeks at a time, sitting up all night in hotels or bar-rooms to keep the life current moving in their veins, something they could not do to keep warm in country towns. It is no wonder that life has no charms for them. Deaf-mutes out of work in towns outside of Boston, should take note of this, and not come, expecting to find work here. Times are as hard here as elsewhere.

Henry A. Acheson has got a job as a blocker in an electro-plating shop after three or four months of gentlemanly leisure.

Edward Reddy is now employed in Squires' Packing Factories in Somerville.

Mr. Mitchell, the chemist of the Bay State Steel Works Co., of Worcester, is booked for a lecture before the Boston Society on December 6th, with Willie F. Shaw as an alternate. A whole month has passed without a lecture in the Boston Society, and the Committee says it was because there was too much fault-finding by the attendants, but to my mind this is too much like Caesarism—an attempt to stifle free criticism in a public society. It does not seem quite clear why the attendants should be punished for expressing their opinions. The Committee seems to think the society supported by public contribution was established for their sole benefit, to reward friends and punish enemies. This is not peculiar to the deaf, for one member of the Committee lives among the hearing people and was educated among them. The hearing people, like some of our principals and teachers, are too often inclined to treat the educated deaf as children, who do not know what they are about, and that is where trouble always comes in. The spirit of '78 is not dead yet.

Mr. Pierce, of Taunton, a recent graduate of Old Hartford, and an intimate friend of Willie F. Shaw, is in Boston expecting to settle down, when he gets a steady job. He is much more intelligent than the average graduate of a pure oral school.

The Boston Herald recently printed a cartoon from Lick representing a heavy weight attached to an alarm clock with the attendant results of the blow on his stomach. Puck must have heard of J. J. McNeill's patent alarm pillow attachment which he sold to a good many deaf-mutes and offers more for sale.

Mr. H. O. Ball enjoys the blessed felicity when he is a home of taking a nap in the church while his wife, a hearing woman, sings in the choir.

Delegate Frisbee took up the thread of discourse on his trip to the World's Fair last Friday, and was listened to by an interested audience. He announced that arrangements had been completed for a banquet at the Crawford House, in the early afternoon of December 10th, in honor of Gallaudet's Day. A moderate price will be charged for the banquet.

Mr. Amos Barton, who is reported to have declined the degree of B. A. which he earned by hard study at college, and accepted that of B. P., has been in Boston after taking a pupil to Old Hartford and returned to Maine. He expects to come down to attend the New Year's Levee in Boston.

What graduate of the College does not remember Mrs. Chickering with all the respect and affection which "her womanly virtues graced with external gifts" inspired in us all? A lovable woman with every motherly kindness for the undergraduates, the memory was one of the pleasant mementoes of Kendall Green that we kept in our hearts for many a long day, and, now a saint above, we will carry her image in memoriam.

FREE LANCE.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM AN EASTERNER NOW PROSPECTING IN THE WEST.

"THE PORTLAND," PORTLAND, OR., Nov. 18, '93.

Three thousand miles from home and friends! And as I sit here meditating this evening I own up to a feeling bordering on homesickness after the long and monotonous journey across the continent from my native place in New England. Were I here merely for a brief visit instead of to settle down for good and all, as is my intention, I might call this an interesting and highly instructive sojourn. The contrast in climate and general atmosphere between the extreme East and West is noticeable to such a degree as to affect the health of the traveler on arriving at the other end of his journey. To be brief, I will relate the incidents and observations of my experience out here instead of a detailed description of the trip from New York.

After a week's visit in Chicago, I went to St. Paul, thence to Minneapolis, where I was royally entertained by friends, and reached Spokane, Wash., in due time. Spokane is considered a fine city, but after a visit through its various departments of commerce, I concluded business here, was too dull and resumed my journey to Puyallup Junction, where trains were changed for Seattle, where my arrival was greeted by a rain storm. Here I was obliged to put up at the Occidental Hotel, on account of a severe cold contracted at Spokane, but in a few days I felt quite able to start again, but got no further than Snohomish, and here was confined to the bed at the Hotel Dubuque, and well treated and nursed till quite well again, but the doctor advised my going South, as the climate here does not agree with me at all. From here I went to Everett. During all this time the sun shone but once, fog permeating the air most of the time, which is quite general all through the State so far as my experience goes. Everett, bless me! what lurid descriptions the pamphlets give to this place upon which I had cast my hopes to build my fortune, or swamp it! It is the dearest of all dead towns, and I gladly left it in the rear and went to Vancouver, British Columbia, by steamboat, thence to Victoria on the Gulf of Georgia. The scenery was grand here. Port Townsend, on Puget Sound, was visited as well as New Whatcombe and Blaine, the latter place named after the great statesman of that name.

Everett was again visited and I took in the Monte Cristo mines which were in full blast, and again to Seattle, thence to Tacoma. Here I met Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Haskins, sisters of Mrs. R. D. Beers, of Bridgeport, Conn. From Tacoma I went to Vancouver, Wash., and visited the school under the charge of Mr. James Weston there. Mr. Weston is an affable and kindly gentleman, and he and his estimable wife extended cordial hospitalities. The school is situated near the U. S. Barracks, and Mr. Hood is plainly seen in the distance. It is capped with snow now. Altogether Vancouver is a nice place, the best in the state, as also is Portland, Oregon, where this is written, which is reached from Vancouver by motor car and ferry across the Columbia River. As I was passing the post office to-day, the grass by it was being mown, and it is quite warm, but the weather is very uncertain, straw hats and umbrellas being good at all seasons.

Portland is a splendid place, as I before said, and is hardly to be compared to the Eastern cities of its size, as New Haven and Bridgeport, but business seems dull, as has been noted in other parts. The prospects for hog raising are not encouraging, and I have been advised to go into the raising of prunes.

Those who may be lured to the State of Washington from the East will be greatly disappointed, if they come at a time and under the same conditions that I did. Saw-mills, lumber and fog, dense forests and lofty snow-capped mountains are all that is to be seen, so to speak. Lumber is the most important industry. Coal is mined in large quantities, though. The winters are rainy and foggy, the summers cool and delightful, being the worst climate for any person troubled with catarrh or rheumatism—in fact, they better stay where they are than to seek health and wealth in the highly colored advantages of Washington.

Under advice of the doctor, I leave to-morrow, Nov. 19th; for the South, San Francisco being my destination, where I will remain for the winter, in the meantime visiting the neighboring places of interest, and in the spring—the balmy spring—I will return to Portland, Oregon, where I will cast anchor and await my fate.

My observations so far tell me Vancouver, Wash., or Portland, Oregon, the extreme western part, is the best place.

R. D. LIVINGSTON.

MIRACLE OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

EDISON'S INVENTION APPLIED TO THE SCIENTIFIC CURE OF DEAFNESS.

Dr. George A. Leech delivered a lecture Tuesday evening at the Leech Institute on a new method of curing deafness by means of the Edison-Leech phonograph. Illustrations were given of his method of treating deaf patients, by introducing into the ear a vibratory piece of an intensity sufficient to cause even deaf-mutes to hear. "I regard the Edison phonograph," he said, "as the most wonderful invention of an age remarkable for its great discoveries. It is the human voice and the human ear rolled into one. But it was not designed as an instrument for the cure of deafness until I invented and applied to it certain apparatus which makes it complete for that purpose. In order to hear, it is absolutely necessary that three little bones, called the hammer, anvil and stirrup, situated in a little cavity known as the drum or middle ear, should be made to vibrate at a certain rate of speed."

After explaining how these bones were connected, and the manner in which sound was conveyed to the auditory nerve and brain, he said: "The speed with which these bones move varies from sixteen to thirty thousand times in a second. Vibrations slower than sixteen times a second are not fast enough to be recognized as sound by the human ear, while those exceeding thirty thousand vibrations are so rapid as to be beyond its capacity for hearing. A person is deaf when the joints of these bones become stiff and do not respond properly to the vibrations of sound, and the degree of deafness is measured by the amount of stiffness in these joints. The reason why most deaf people hear better in a noise such as the rumbling of street cars, is because the extraordinary loud sounds falling on the ear compel the bones in the drum of the ear to vibrate with the required speed to convey sounds to the brain. In this fact lies one of the secrets of the method employed for the cure of deafness. We apply in a scientific way, by means of the improved phonograph vibrations of sufficient intensity to move the delicate mechanism of the human ear. In this way we render the joints in the drum of the ear movable. The principle of treatment employed is the massage, or mechanical stimulation, and the consequent re-awakening of the sound-conducting apparatus of the ear by means of vibrating force. The character, frequency, and intensity of the vibrations are regulated by the surgeons, according to the exigencies of the case under treatment."

Dr. Leech explained, at much length, the mechanism of the human ear. His system will soon be introduced into some of the deaf and dumb institutions, and he feels sanguine that wonderful cures will be effected.

A PLEASANT PARTY.

Saturday evening, November 18th, about fifteen deaf-mutes assembled in Mr. and Mrs. Lindemann's residence on Central Avenue, Brooklyn, to give the host and hostess a pleasant surprise; but more to remember their wedding anniversary. They presented a centre table and pair of vases and other things, as tokens of their loving kindness and increasing friendship among themselves. The affair was ably managed by Mr. Eeka. All present managed to please themselves and made fun with each other. Dancing and parlor games followed, and were continued till late in the night. Supper was served by Mr. and Mrs. Lindemann. Mr. Orr and Mr. Backus made speeches in honour of the occasion. Mr. Eeka was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for his successful management of the affair. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Batailey, Mr. and Mrs. Laing, Misses Lungwitz, Sturmwald, Eeka and Daly, and Mrs. Lindemann's sister and her husband and child.

CHICAGO.

Vagaries of a Disgruntled Britisher.

AN ITEM OR TWO.

From our Chicago Correspondent.

VAGARIES OF A DISGRUNTLED BRITISHER.

The current issue of the *British Deaf-Mute* comes down on the Chicago crowd like a load of bricks, and rides roughshod over their devoted heads, and everybody is asking wherein they had been deficient in the way of hospitalities. The Chicago mutes, and their American brethren and sistern, did not cotton to Brother Abraham, to any great extent. As a co-editor of a deaf publication, he was made welcome in our midst; as a hearing man, and one lacking an acquaintance with the elements of the sign-language, he was tolerated and treated courteously, but not lionized; and, as an alleged priest—Mr. Ritchie, of England, tells me he has never been ordained as such, but passed himself off as one in America—he commanded the respect of all. Meanwhile he was present at the various congresses, conventions, receptions and gatherings, and at each and every one of them, he talked just a little but displayed a great energy in distributing prospectuses and circulars booming the paper he is interested in. The deaf of America have many able and more representative newspapers published in their interest, and had no itching to part with their dollars for a foreign periodical, even in charity.

The trouble with "Luein Ralph" is he stopped with one who has disgraced the deaf in general by peddling at a nominal price a trash that was of absolutely no interest to anybody but himself, and the host got even by stuffing the open-mouthed guest with tales of horrors and such. Abrahams complained, among other things, that the Union Jack was conspicuous for its absence in the decoration in Attfield Hall where the lectures were held, the flags only symbolized countries of L'Epee and Gallaudet, not the audience. The Union Jack never would be in place in an American assemblage of the deaf. Has not Mr. Abraham ever heard how Thomas Gallaudet went to England to learn the theory of teaching the deaf and was denied this small boon? Doesn't Mr. Abraham know that Mr. Thomas Gallaudet had to go to France, and doesn't he know that Abbe Sicard and other French teachers not only gave the American every facility of learning the system, but sent their brightest graduate over to America with Dr. Gallaudet? The truth is, England, in its insular exclusiveness, is way behind the Americans in the way of educating the deaf. Even its chief dependency, Canada, uses the American system. In a conversation here with Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Abraham said that the American deaf are too highly educated for him, and that he preferred the mediocre mental attainments of the British brethren. That may be good for the continuance of his job as a missionary of the deaf, but it is hard on the British deaf.

The Ball committee of the Pas-Pas Club, of which Jacques Leow is the Chairman, held a meeting Wednesday evening and decided upon Aldine Hall, corner Randolph and Dearborn Streets, as the place, and February 10th as the date of the next ball. There will be several novel features introduced, among them a Ferris Wheel in miniature, a fair, a peasant dance, and several other novelties. A cordial invitation is extended to St. Louis to return Chicago's call.

Mrs. Ed. Kingon is here again after a three weeks' visit in St. Louis. It is definitely settled that Mr. Kingon is to come back to Chicago in case his St. Louis shop shuts down again. Mr. Kingon is a fine carpenter, and was tendered a job in his old shop here any time he wished to take it.

Mrs. John Cotton, of West Indiana Street, who has been quite sick for the last few months, is about again and progressing rapidly toward a complete recovery. The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, and they are legion, will be glad to hear of it.

BOHEME.

Deaf and Dumb.

We are prone to treat the deaf and dumb as though he were an object of pity; but is he? He can walk the streets of a great city without having his nerves irritated by multitudinous and discordant noises. He can live in peace and quietness on the line of an elevated railroad, and lawyers never pester him to sue the company for damages because his sleep is disturbed by the clatter of car wheels. No one who knows him ever to stop him on the street to tell him the latest story. Scandals are never poured into his ear. He can always turn a deaf ear to the man who wants to borrow money, and this alone is an income in itself. If he knows the deaf and dumb alphabet he has all the knowledge he possesses at his fingers' ends. If he carries a slate, he can put his drinks on it if the bartender refuses to do so. He is not compelled to talk when he does not feel like it. A female friend never asks him to hall a street car for her. He is spared from being expected to holler on the streets all night when election returns are coming. Finally, no matter what other calamity may overtake him, he is insured against being talked to death.—Texas Siftings.

SPECIAL NOTES.

The Gallaudet Society for Deaf-Mutes will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of the late Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the benefactor and the founder of Education of the deaf in America with a banquet held on Saturday evening, Dec. 9th, 1893, at 6 o'clock, at the Crawford House, Court St., between Hanover and Brattle Streets, Boston. Short addresses, including an address by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, W. L. Hill, the Editor of the *Athol Transcript*, Mr. John E. Crane, of the Hartford Institution, and others (as it is expected) will follow.

Tickets, admitting each guest, one dollar. Will you take one? Please answer promptly, so that we can arrange with the proprietor of the hotel. We will meet in the parlors of the Crawford House before six o'clock.

After the banquet, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet will lecture at 8 P.M., at St. Andrew's Hall, 38 Chambers St., Boston.

Dr. Gallaudet will also preach at the same hall Sunday, Dec. 10th, at 10:45 A.M.

We hope for a goodly number at the banquet, and we hope all our friends will bring a friend with them.

Information with enclosed stamp can be had by addressing to Treasurer Albert S. Tufts, 56 Summer St., Malden, Mass.

EDWIN W. FRISBEE, President.
Nov. 24, 1893.

The Retort Courteous.

Said the foreman to the printer, One dull afternoon last winter, "You're a clever sort of chap I don't deny. But you're worse than a Jew or peddler in the sense of being a meddler. For you've always got a finger in the pie."

Here the printer let his copy Fall upon the floor so sloppily As he answered, "Mr. Foreman, I shall Fingering the pie hereafter So just cease your jokes and laughter, For you see, sir, I have let the matter drop." N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

DECEMBER.
1—Toledo, 7 P.M.
2—Detroit, 8 P.M., St. John's Parish House.
3—Detroit, 10:30 A.M., Holy Communion.
3—Detroit, 3:30 P.M., Evening Prayer.
3—Detroit, 7:30 P.M., Special Service. Probable.
4—Flint, 7:30 P.M.
5—Jonia, 2:00 P.M., Special Service.
5—Grand Rapids, 7:30 P.M., St. Mark's Church.
9—Cincinnati, 8 P.M., Lecture. Probable.
10—Cincinnati, 11:00 A.M., Holy Communion.
10—Cincinnati, 3:00 P.M., Chapel of St. Paul's Church.
10—Dayton, 7:45 P.M., Chapel of Christ Church.
11—Columbus, Afternoon.
11—Columbus, 7:30 P.M., Confirmation.
Other appointments will follow in due time. Rev. Mr. Mann's address is 878 Logan Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

NOTICES.

Deaf-Mutes are cordially invited to services in St. Paul's Church, Bridgeport, Conn., next Sunday, December 3d. Holy Communion interpreted at 11:30 A.M., and special sign-service at 3 P.M.

Mr. W. G. Jones will conduct the service in Trinity Church Newark, N. J., on Sunday, December 3d, at 3 P.M.

A LECTURE.

A lecture in aid of the charitable work of St. David's Guild of Deaf-Mutes will be given by Mr. John Wilkinson, in the chapel on Knickerbocker Avenue and Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 7th, at 8 P.M. Subject, "Humanity." The regular monthly Guild meeting on that evening, will be shortened in consequence.

W. G. GILBERT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL NEW ENGLAND LEVEE AND BANQUET.

under the auspices of the Mass. Provident Aid Association, at the elegantly furnished KNIGHTS OF HONOR HALL No. 730 Washington Street, near Kneeland Street, Boston, ALL NIGHT, JANUARY 1, 1893, Banquet Hall, dressing rooms and the best conveniences for a First-Class Party. Religious services by Prof. John E. Crane at the Y. M. C. A. for the Boston Society, and by Rev. Mr. Searing assisted by Lay-Reader Frisbee at St. Andrew's Hall on Chambers Street, on Sunday preceding at 10 A.M.

PROGRAMME.

Declaration of "Cupid's Birth and Triumph," by Mrs. Geo. A. Holmes, Dumb Band with prizes (Pipe and case, Toilet case), spelling Match, (smoking set, Shop, pig Bag), Story-Telling—Laughable, or pathetic, and the poorest stories, (time limited)—a hand mirror, solid silver knife, Jumping Jacks, Prizes for the best lady or gentleman dancers; The most popular lady or gentleman in New England (Silver Butter Knife for the lady); Prize to the person coming from the longest distance. Grand Don-Don Party, Ladies and gentlemen will draw for their partners to the banquet by pretty, colored paper aprons and caps. Dances and games of all sorts. Other prizes awarded. For the nearest guesses as to the number of postage stamps in a sealed box, a dinner set of 112 pieces, a tea-set of 56 pieces, and a handsome lamp. Menu, served by the same good caterers of last year's Levee: Roast—Turkey and Chicken. Cold Mutton—Ham and tongue, Escalloped Oysters, Lobster Salad, Ice-Creams—Vanilla, Strawberry and Lemon, Orange Sherbet, Frozen Pudding, Assorted Cakes, Tea, Coffee and Rolls. Fruits for Dessert. Admission for Gentlemen with lady, \$.75 Single Gentlemen, \$.50 Single Admission for ladies, \$.50 Children under 10 years free to Levee. Admission to Banquet, \$.75 GEO. A. HOLMES, Chairman, ROBERT DOCKHARTY, J. C. UNDERWOOD, Committee of Arrangements.

NEW YORK.

Playing the Role of Detective.

THE LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Union League Nominates Officers—Events of the Past Week, and Events to Come.

From our New York Correspondent.

Three mute typists wended down from Big 6's call-room the other day, along Park Row, in the direction of the City Hall. Martin Glynn was one, the second need not be named, but the third—Carl Thies—provides matter for this little story. Thies is a great fun-maker. Spying a son of Italy behind a push-cart, laden down with bananas, near the curbstone a little distance away, he remarked to his companions, "See me play detective." Approaching the Italian vender, Thies looked up and down the street, then putting on a business-like air, moved his thumb northward. It was great fun to see the vender make a bee-line down William Street. On the same block, Thies again put the same actions into play. This time, however, he found a man too long at the business. Instead of grabbing the handles of his cart and veering to the other side of the street, the vender merely shook his forefinger, and then spread-eagled all his fingers from the tip of his nose. The would-be detective was silent during the rest of the journey.

The promoters of the League of the Sacred Heart had a meeting last Sunday afternoon, November 19th, in Brooklyn. Among the promoters are Misses Annie E. Robins, Nellie F. Kelly, Mamie Wilding, Lizzie Garrett, Mary Trotter and Emma Gallagher, and Messrs. H. P. Kane, Thomas Grogan, Frank Brown, F. P. Cassidy and J. F. Donnelly. The league now numbers about one hundred and fifty deaf-mutes in the branch of which the ladies and gentlemen are promoters. It is a Catholic religious organization. Any Catholic can join it, and there are no initiation fees or dues. Upon notification to any one of the above promoters, any one will be enrolled. The spiritual advantages are numerous. It was decided to, hereafter, make the proceedings of each meeting public, and, if possible, have new promoters inaugurated into office in some public place with proper ceremonies. Hereafter, the proceedings have been conducted privately.

This is the ticket nominated at the last meeting of the Deaf-Mutes' Union League: Frank W. Nubor, for President; E. M. Souweine, for Vice-President; James B. Gass, for 2d Vice-President; Samuel Frankenhelm, for Secretary; Simon Hirsch, for Financial Secretary; and Arthur C. Bachrach, for Treasurer. The election takes place December 28th. It is surmised little opposition will be made to the ticket, though dark horses are saying nothing but sawing wood.

Among the promising young men who received their school-day training at St. Joseph's Institute, Westchester, may be mentioned Mr. Frank Brown. On a recent Sunday, young Frank recited a story with a moral in it in the sign-language at a meeting of the Xavier Deaf-Mute Union, and created a favorable impression on his audience. Although scarcely over twenty, Frank has the proud distinction of owning a head of hair that is profusely sprinkled with gray. He wears it pompadour style. With his hat removed, the effect gives him a dignified appearance, and makes him the cynosure of all eyes, especially if the company happen to be ladies. Frank owes relationship to Delury, the fashionable Sixth Avenue Men's Outfitter. Delury advertises liberally in the daily papers. His headings read: "Delury says." So it is with Frank Brown. "Frank says," and what Frank says, goes.

A good-sized audience of ladies and gentlemen of deaf-mute persuasion were attracted to the Brooklyn Society's rooms Saturday evening, November 28th. Mr. O. W. Van Tassel entertained them a good two hours relating stirring incidents in the lives of Grant and Sherman during the late Civil War. "From beginning to end, he was accorded deserved attention. His forceful sign delivery and manifest thorough acquaintance with the subject he was dealing with, caused the audience to express themselves well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Great preparations are making by the Manhattan Literary Association's Committee for the Gallaudet celebration, December 8th. They promise an evening of sparkling amusement to all, and will make a point of having every penny taken in from sale of tickets expended in that direction. The admission price, 75 cents, includes everything from hat check to banquet. Music will be furnished to entertain those that can hear and to enliven the steps of terpsichorean devotees.

Saturday of the current week finds Simon Hirsch en route for Chicago, on business bound. He has the regards of a half dozen Gothamites to present the mutes of the white-elephant town.

A local sporting paper announces the information William E. Hoy is to play with the Cincinnati team next season. Speaking for him, Captain Comiskey says: "He is one of the best run getters in the business. He is a hard man to fool at the bat, and he will lead off for us in every game to be played." That is a compliment any base ball man might feel proud of.

Reminiscences of the "father of deaf-mute education" in this country, as well as speeches by prominent persons connected with the deaf all over the country, will initiate the programme laid down. In other respects, the occasion promises to be in keeping with the enjoyment of like occasions given by the Manhattanites the past few years.

Wm. McVea wishes to deny the report he has become a benedict. Such an idea originated in the minds of a few individuals, who expected the industrious and athletic William to get as mad as a March hare. Their humorous intention seems to have fallen without in the least disturbing his usual every-day equanimity.

Mr. A. A. Barnes will hold the rostrum at the Brooklyn Society's lecture meeting in January. At the December meeting, Wm. Gladstone Jones is announced as entertainer. The Society's nominating committee are preparing a list of candidates for the annual election.

Mrs. John Bristol, of North Argyle, N. Y., has been visiting friends and relatives in the City of Churches during the past fortnight. Mrs. Bristol is a cousin of the senior member of the clothing firm of Smith, Gray & Co., Mr. Smith, who speaks the sign-language well.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Campbell, of Jersey City Heights, with their bright and interesting little children, were visiting friends in Gotham Sunday.

St. David's Guild, of Brooklyn, will be entertained with a lecture by Mr. John Wilkinson some time during the coming month.

Mr. James F. Donnelly, with several lady friends, made a tour of Bellevue Hospital on Sunday.

MONTAGUE TIGG.
[Any little news you would like inserted in this column, send by mail to JOHN F. O'BRIEN, 207 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City.]

PHILADELPHIA.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

An exhibition of the methods pursued in the training in speech of deaf children before they are of school age, was given at the New Century Drawing-room, on South Twelfth Street, last Wednesday afternoon, by Misses Mary Garrett and Rheinhardt. Mrs. Edward Longstroth presided, and these teachers led the children, who were gracefully drilled in various ways, which were miracles to the audience of about five hundred people present.

The interest aroused by the method of teaching the deaf, lay in fact that the principle should control the education of all children. After the exhibition, Miss Garrett made an address, describing the methods in vogue at the Home. She was followed by the Superintendent of Public Schools Brooks, who in a brief address said that the system should be introduced into every school in the land, and that every parent should know the meaning of it all.

Bishop Whitaker also made a few remarks, expressing the gratification of the people whose pleasure it was to see a new world opened up to the deaf.

The utter lack of self-consciousness of the deaf girls and boys, their unbounded expression of ecstasy when the electric moon, stars and footlights were turned on, and their captivating behavior generally, prompted Mrs. Longstroth to say: "We feel we would like to have the same degree of unconsciousness in our own homes."

The hope of the friends of the Home is put in this proposition: "In regard to the learning of trades by the deaf, we know they must ply them among hearing people; then why not learn them from hearing people? We know it is possible for them to do so."

Mrs. Mary E. Mumford then made an address, thanking Miss Garrett and the teachers in the name of the Century Club, for their interesting exhibition.

These children were brought from the Home at Belmont and Monument Streets, Balto, to show their methods to the Century Club, which is composed of many intelligent and literary ladies prominent in this city and suburbs, on South Twelfth Street, near Spruce Street.

Your correspondent was indirectly informed that Mr. Joseph Masner, who was educated in Vienna, Austria, and who for some twenty-three years was employed in his deceased uncle's soap factory in this city, is now living probably permanently in Boston, Mass., and is working on the same line as before, making soap.

Last evening there was a very enjoyable social gathering at All Souls' Working People's Club Hall, under the direction of the club's social committee. Very nice pears were distributed among the members. A prize of a bottle of cologne was awarded to Mr. Yoder for guessing a lucky number.

Mr. Harry E. Stevens, once President of the Club, of Merchantville, N. J., was at the Club Hall on business.

It is too bad that the large Steel Works at Steelton, Pa., will be closed indefinitely in a few days, as among those employed there are several deaf-mutes.

According to the "Alumni Corner" of the *Buff and Blue*, it is said that Mr. Timothy Hyde, ex-'83, of Delaware, was run over by a train near New Castle, Del., while walking on the track. He was known to every student while at college as a noted first-class ballist and fine football player.

The Pastoral Aid Society will arrange an interesting Christmas entertainment, at All Souls' Club Hall, on Tuesday evening, December 26th, and All Souls' Club will entertain all visitors with a novel Christmas gathering, on Thursday evening, the 28th. The Sunday-school will probably give a concert on Sunday afternoon, December 24th. Every deaf-mute living out of this city, will have an opportunity of enjoying themselves at these pleasant entertainments during Christmas week.

A daily paper says that Mr. Denis Oakes, whose hand was contused last Monday, was taken to Hahnemann Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sands, having failed in finding work in Chester, Pa., and its neighboring towns, had to return home here several days ago. Mr. Sands is still out of work.

Mr. Wm. G. Pownall will probably give a select reading before All Souls' Club, on Thursday evening, December 7th.

All Souls' Club will hold its quarterly business meeting on the 14th proximo, and a literary entertainment on the 21st.

It is said that there is an editor in Vermont who publishes an obituary of all the subscribers who do not pay their subscriptions for two years, on the ground that they must be dead or they would pay up. The scheme works well, for many a subscriber thought dead comes to life with the cash. Mr. Editor, will you try that scheme?

THE RECORDER.
PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 24, '93.

MONTREAL.

MACKAY INSTITUTION FOR PROTESTANT DEAF-MUTES AND THE BLIND.

We have a full attendance here this term and all the new pupils are receiving instruction in articulation. Our Superintendent hopes that in the course of time, a separate department may be erected for the furtherance and adoption of the Oral System, which is gaining the ascendancy in all deaf schools.

During the vacation, one of our young pupils, Harold Chapman, died at his home in St. Johns, Newfoundland, whither he had been removed from the hospital here after undergoing dangerous operation. He was only with us one short year, but during that time he had endeared himself to all by his sweet and affectionate disposition. His schoolmates miss him greatly. His sister wrote that he had kept Mrs. Ashcroft's photograph by his bedside where he could always look at it.

Since the commencement of the session the weather has been unusually bright and pleasant compared to previous autumns. We have taken advantage of this prolonged fine weather and enjoyed a number of excursions to the mountain for butternuts, also to the neighbouring orchards for apples, the owners of which invite us annually for gleanings. Our Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen are expected to visit this Institution at an early date, and become its patrons. The Superintendent will, of course, hold a reception on that day, for which the boys in the printing office will print invitations.

A public exhibition will most probably be held about the end of this month, and these two events in prospect will be enough to keep us continually on the *qui vive*.

A series of tableaux vivants were gotten up on Halloween. Some of our old graduates in the city did not fail to offer their assistance, and make it as enjoyable as our former ones. At the conclusion of this performance, while the actors were resting themselves after their exertion, a stranger enveloped in a long, white robe, and closely masked, made his appearance amongst us. It seemed in the order of things that some one should be up to some trick, and try to humbug us. We endeavored to find out who he was, but in vain, until he disclosed himself. Imagine our astonishment when we recognized the incognito as Mr. Macnaughton, whom we all thought to be in Boston.

Mr. John Valles, who was also present, has been in Montreal for some time. He has made us quite familiar with all the mates around Boston and elsewhere.

We often hear from our old teacher and friend, Mrs. Foster, nee Miss Terrill. She was among the number of visitors to the World's Fair last month. We hope she will pay us a visit before long.

Mr. John Watson, formerly of Vancouver, Wash., is now practising law, I hear, and is very successful. We remember his visit to us with great pleasure.

The trolley car line has been extended along St. Catherine Street, as far as Prince Arthur Avenue, which is only five minutes' walk from the Institution. This will prove a great convenience to us all.

J. S. M.
Nov. 18, '93.

James Thompson, ex-pupil of the New York Institution, attended the First United Presbyterian Church Entertainment and Autumn Festival of our young people's Society of Christian Endeavor, on the 14th of this month, in the evening. He had a good time.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

Foot-Ball Situation.

GYMNASIUM ATTENDANCE.

Death of Mr. William Kendall—Notes and Comments.

From our College Correspondent.

The football team of Mt. St. Mary's College have accepted our challenge for a match game to be played on their grounds, December 2d. It now remains for our men to practice and be in trim for the last game of the season. An estimate of the real strength and quality of our material will be given, as our prospects for next year will depend much on the present one that forms our "scrubs."

That team defeated our most antagonistic team, the Georgetown, last year, and our men will have to face a very strong enemy. Judging from the defeat of the Georgetown, our team will have to meet one stronger than the C. A. C., with whom we lately discarded an engagement for the mere reason of their superiority in weight.

Now, it is quite obvious that in sizing up the prospects of our crippled team in its darkest hour we wholly misjudged it, and in our fear of sustaining a series of defeats that might shake our reputation we disbanded and repudiated our engagements. Had we only taken a sober second thought, we would have recalled a different phrase, as the fact now indicates from the general expression of the students. It so happened that a number of players were more or less injured almost successively, and it became necessary to employ and train up new men. Were this done as it should have been, our team would not have disbanded, but as it was, fears became paramount and the team went to pieces at one word of consent from the students. The present scrub team sprang up, and with what men were left proceeded to train up raw materials, if not all, and in the course of time the injured recovered till at present every man that began early in the season has taken part in the scrub team. The fact is, our college is represented by a regular team, but we call it a scrub team! What is the difference? By that hasty presumption we entertained in disbanding the regular team, we literally not only kept ourselves from sustaining our reputation, but from enhancing it.

In our playing so far, we have successively defeated the Orioles and the Episcopal High School boys with large scores. To show relatively our strength and possible string of victories we may make through these teams we defeated, we show here the results of these teams against those with whom we cancelled engagements. In the Y. M. C. A.—Oriental game, the former scored 6 to their opponents' 3; St. John's-Episcopal High School game, the former 12 to the latter's 10; and the Johns Hopkins University were defeated by the St. John's team by a score of 10 to 10. It will be remembered that in our five games against the Orioles and the Episcopal High School teams, we kept them to zero, except in one case, when by the merest luck the Orioles scored a touchdown. As a result, we will have to content ourselves with the tail-end district when the enhancement of our reputation in football lies within the easy grasp of our hands.

Our "gym." attendance has been a failure, scarcely any real enthusiasm has been shown, and no interest has been taken in the special work line. There is something the matter, otherwise the interest is not dead at all. The truth is, we have not found out the fault or the instrument in its decline. But it is gently conceded that the systematic exercise is very likely to have caused it, for it virtually discourages competition in athletics. The poorest athlete is made to keep up with the best. In this case the best one is not benefited, and of course it must be expected that he loses all his true spirit in the work, but if he does not, the drawbacks can't keep up with his work, and what? He is at once more detrimental than of benefit to them as well as himself, and thereby he is discouraged. It seems that so long as the present system is in vogue, both sides will not show as much interest as if they are duly classified according to experience and agility, and not to their classes in college as it is.

It is more than a mere necessity that our athletic interest should be perpetuated, and we doubt if there is another way besides a change in the present system. A new spirit is wanting to be infused that will recall the glory of the mighty Kendalls in their palmist days, and we join in voicing the general sentiment.

It is with the sincerest regret that we chronicle the death of Mr. William Kendall, which occurred on Wednesday last, in Mexico. His friends have been aware of his failing health, and last Spring he was granted a leave of absence from the chair of professorship of modern languages in Williams College, in the hope of benefit therefrom. We well remember that among the brilliant social events of last year, he led to the altar Miss Grace Gallaudet, the daughter of our president. Immediately after the ceremonies he proceeded to the far-off sunny south, and has been there ever since. Mrs. Kendall has been his steady companion to the end. He was the victim of a raging disease, and the result was a shattering of his constitution. Sorrow has been generally felt at the Green for Mrs. Kendall, and in a meeting of the body students it was acted upon to send a telegram of condolence to our bereaved friend in affliction.

Jay Howard is a living repository of genuine college spirit these days, with a bandage over his cheek-bone, and limping around on a crutch, the result of that Kendall-Alexandria football game, Saturday one week ago. A tally-ho party has been made up for a drive to Cabin John Bridge Friday after Thanksgiving Day. A pleasant time is anticipated by the party.

Prof. Charles R. Ely will spend his holidays in New York, with Messrs. Hall and Hare, of the Panwood Institution, and will witness the Yale-Princeton football game on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Henry L. Stafford, '93, has secured a lucrative position in the clerk's department of a railroad auditor's office in Marquette, Mich. It seems that he has given up going to Santa Barbara, Cal., to start an olive factory, as circulated here recently.

Indications are pointing towards a successful entertainment to be given by the Saturday Night Club. It has been decided to give the tragedy, "The Bells," on the evening of November 29th, and great pains are being taken to make everything a success so as to sustain the past reputation of the club.

The first public meeting of the O. W. L. S. will be held December 9th. Ye correspondent was mistaken in stating that the second eleven are going to play against the naval cadets of Annapolis. It is our scrub team against the second eleven of the cadets. Results in the next issue.

The appearance of the Green has been improved by the fitting of a new fence around our historic woods.

KENDALL GREEN, NOV. 24, '93.

ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Wm. Wallin filed his application for membership in our club, at the last regular meeting.

Dr. Gillett, late of the Illinois Institution for the Deaf was in the city during last week, and was seen by Rev. Mr. Cloud.

Mr. W. H. Schaub and H. D. Mandeville had a very pleasant time at Rev. Mr. Cloud's, last Wednesday, where they took supper.

Mr. H. M. Mandeville received notice from his employer the other day to the effect that he would probably have no holiday on Thanksgiving, owing to his paper being a day or so behind.

Our treasurer, Mr. A. N. Murrell is the recipient of a new boy baby, which was born on the 5th inst., mother and child are both doing well. This is his third child. Congratulations.

Mr. John H. May is having considerable trouble with his eyes. He has been under treatment for the past several days, and says he will be compelled to wear eye-glasses.

Mr. Rennie Schneider, accompanied by his two brothers, went to Alton, Ill., to visit his parents, who reside there.

The committee is hard at work hunting for more comfortable and commodious quarters for the club, their present quarters being somewhat too small.

The following are among the number of our club members who report having returned to work after several months of forced idleness: Mr. Theurer, stone-mason, been idle three months; Mr. I. H. May, Pullman car-shops, three months idle; Mr. McCamley, irregular, but better than a month ago.

The "Viking" is now anchored in our port, and several of our boys have been to the levee to take a glimpse of her. She is from Chicago on her way South, and will remain in front of our city for a week or so. She is a queer craft and worth seeing.

Mr. Chenery, in company with six of his co-laborers, went on a hunting and fishing expedition last week, out to Knobel, Ark. More fish than game of the feathered tribe were brought home.

There will be given by our club very soon a party called a "Hard Times party," which will cause much merriment. "Gilolo" will be present, you bet.

Mr. McCamley thinks himself a pretty badly treated young man, all because he didn't receive more than a certain amount as a reward of honesty in returning a check to a certain firm doing business in the piano line in this city, which he accidentally found.

Mr. Henry Dickhoemer, at present employed in the saddlery firm of Haydock & Co., we are sorry to learn, will in a month or so start for Guaymas, Mexico, where he will engage in better pursuits at better wages than he could receive here. Mr. McCamley has been offered his place, but has not yet decided what course to pursue.

One of our members is contemplating asking permission of the club to be allowed to have a book-case kept in the club, stocked with choice books and reading matter, members only be allowed the use of books with owner's consent, no books to be taken from the club-rooms unless a deposit to the value of books taken out is given, and in each case a list will be kept of

books taken out of the case at all times. Injury to any book will call for payment of same, or will debar him from further privilege of same. We prefer not to publish name of parties at present. It would be a good thing and a vast improvement to the club, but we fear it will cause a large outlay of care at first, unless he or the party has the above named article on hand at the present time, but the question is, will the club grant this request?

Mr. W. A. Hammer reports his mother down with consumption. The doctors say she cannot recover. We hope, however, she will soon be up. It would be a hard blow to Mr. Hammer should he lose his mother. He has our sympathy, and she our prayers for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Dougherty, of Chicago, was in town on her way from Nebraska, where she has been to visit her mother.

Mr. Daniel Scannel, of Indianapolis, is in town seeing the sights.

GILOLO.
Nov. 19, 1893.

Bishop Ryan's Silver Jubilee.

The reception to our beloved Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, N. Y., in honor of the Silver Jubilee of his Episcopal consecration was held at St. Mary's Deaf-Mute Institution at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 7th of this month.

The hall was very prettily decorated by the Sisters. The stage, covered with carpet, was ornamented with flowers and plants, festoons of purple blending with the American colors hung from the ceiling, and the effect was very fine.

The bright, happy faces of the pupils shone with joy as they waited to congratulate their beloved Bishop.

The Right Reverend Bishop occupied the place of honor; at the right was His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons; on the left was His Excellency Monsignor Satolli, the Papal delegate. On the Cardinal's right was Rev. Father Dunne, the pastor of the Deaf-Mute Institution.

A short program had been prepared, opening with an address by Miss Mary N. Reilly, and the "Jubilee Hymn," rendered in signs by a class of girls. It was very charming.

The parts were well taken. Especially interesting was the exquisite poem, "Le Couteux's Greeting," rendered in concert by ten young ladies and interpreted by their teacher, Miss M. A. Murray. Great praise was bestowed on their graceful movements, which were much admired.

Little Cecilia Cornue read orally the presentation address to the Bishop, attended by two little girls, Nellie Hill and Ella Glasser, who held two bouquets of choice flowers in silver vases, which they presented to the Bishop. He was greatly pleased with them.

Another congratulatory address, read orally by Miss Ida Kehoe, received merited approbation for clearness and correct pronunciation.

Two addresses, one to the Cardinal and one to Mgr. Satolli, were delivered by Messrs. Leo Knittel and Michael O'Neil, and interpreted by one of their teachers, and received great applause.

A recitation of the "American Flag," by Miss Mary A. Carroll, greatly delighted the audience.

The national dances in costume by three little girls elicited a round of applause. Among them, the Italian dance especially interested Mgr. Satolli, the Papal delegate, the Spanish Cachucha, the Irish Reel, the Highland Fling and the French Minuet were very interesting. The perfect time they kept with the music when they danced surprised the audience, as they knew that not a strain of the delightful music was heard by the little dancers. The reception closed with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," rendered in signs by the girls. The Right Reverend Bishop was very much pleased with the short recitation, and said, "Words cannot express how pleased I am." He thanked the pupils, and gave them three holidays, in honor of the Cardinal, Mgr. Satolli, and himself. The occasion will long be remembered by the pupils as one of the most pleasant events of the closing year, 1893.

NOTES.
Miss Mary Alice Carroll, of Buffalo, N. Y., has returned home from a ten days' visit with Mrs. E. F. Robinson, of Conewango, N. Y.

Mr. Charles McManus, of Newark, N. J., returned home last week, after a two weeks' visit with his friends in Buffalo. He was the guest of Mr. Robert Watts.

Mrs. E. F. Robinson, of Conewango, N. Y., is visiting her parents and friends in Buffalo, N. Y.

Our "Old Sly Boots" is back among her friends again. She returned home from the country two weeks ago, where she spent a long, pleasant vacation with her friends. She seems to have enjoyed herself immensely.

Miss Gertrude C. Maxwell returned home last week, after a seven weeks' sojourn with her relatives and friends in Detroit and Clarkson.

Archbishop Ireland, of Minnesota, celebrated mass at the Deaf-Mute Institution last week. The children addressed him and he replied with words of warm encouragement and with his gracious benediction.

Mr. Wm. R. Stewart, State Visitor of Institutions, paid an official visit to the Deaf-Mute Institution two weeks ago. He made his usual thorough examination of every department and class, and expressed his approval of the work done in all.

OLD BUSY-BODY.

COLUMBUS.

The Trustees Hold an Important Meeting.

MATRON ROSE IS DEPOSED.

Other Changes in Contemplation.

(From our Columbus correspondent.)

The trustees held their November meeting, Saturday afternoon and evening, with all the members present. It was an important meeting, important from the fact that they came together to close up the business for the fiscal year ending November 15th, and prepare the estimates for the proper maintenance of the institution the coming year, so that the Legislature may act accordingly.

There was much surprise expressed the next morning when it was announced in the papers that Mrs. Helen A. Rose, the matron of the Institution, had been removed. She had been connected with the Institution some twenty years, first as Assistant-matron and later Matron. Just for what cause the change was made we are unable to state. The superintendent undoubtedly had sufficient reasons for making the change and he was upheld in it by the trustees. In one of the papers, it is stated the removal was for cause which is explained by the statement to be that she was not physically able to discharge the duties which the position demanded. That is all we know about it, and we give it merely as a matter of news.

Mrs. Katharine Sites, visitors' attendant, was promoted to the position of matron, while Miss Anna Maize steps down from girls' nurse to Mrs. Sites position. A Mrs. Grundish was selected to the girls' nurse.

The matter of fire protection from the city director of public safety was discussed and acted upon favorably. There are several large cisterns in the Institution grounds, which it is proposed to connect with the city water mains. The cost of the change will amount to about \$400 dollars.

A matter of great importance was presented. It is proposed to change the present system of caring for the children by having old and young congregated in the dormitories and study-rooms. As at present, constituted, there are four dormitories, two for each sex, and two study-rooms, one for each. By the change proposed, there will be six dormitories and study-rooms, three for each side, with probably an additional one or two for the members of the two advanced classes by using the D hospitals for them. Each of the dormitories and the two rooms now used as study-rooms will be divided, one half to be used as sleeping apartments and the other as a study. Then pupils will be graded as to their ages and assigned to the apartment set off for them. There will be a matron or attendant for each family, who will thus be better enabled to look after the comfort and welfare of the pupils under his or her charge. There will be about fifty pupils to a family. It is not expected that the change will be effected the present term, but more likely with the opening of school next September. This plan partakes after the one of the reform schools of this State, where boys of fifty to a family are in separate buildings under the immediate charge of an officer (Elder Brother so called) and his wife, who acts as matron.

Drilling the boys is also to be one of the features. They will be divided into two companies. The older ones will be drilled in the use of guns. Efforts have been made to get a supply from the State but thus far without success. Mr. Lewis Flenniken, the supervisor, acts as drill master. As quite a number of the boys have now their uniforms, they look every inch like soldiers when going through military tactics.

Our recent but dreaded enemy, La Grippe, has come among us again, attacking high and low, rich and poor alike. Miss Rodman, Mrs. Greener, Mrs. Patterson, and several other deaf mutes, including yours truly, have experienced an attack the past week.

The Alerts tackled a picked club over at Recreation Park, Saturday afternoon. They expected to take in a little gate money, but owing to the game not having been advertised very few spectators were present, and these were allowed to watch the game gratis. The Alerts were defeated—6 to 4 points. It is hardly likely they will play another match game this season, owing to the poor condition of the club.

The local weather prophet, Prof. Twiss, predicts a long and cold winter. He generally comes out correct in his forecasts of winter weather. People should govern themselves accordingly and he prepared to stand the siege.

A. B. G.

Nov. 23, '93.

Died.

Suddenly, at Oxford, Chenango Co., on November 23d, Ira W. Lewis, aged 78 years. Mr. Lewis was a graduate of the New York Institution. He was admitted to the Institution in 1831, and was a pupil of the late Harvey P. Peet. After graduation he married Catherine P. Ellarson, who was also educated at the New York Institution. Mr. Lewis was a brother of Miss Prudence Lewis, who is at present an assistant matron at Fairwood.

FANWOOD.

The "Mansion House" in 1893.

WHERE THE KINDERGARTEN FLOURISHES.

The "Happy Workers" Entertained—The Proteans to Have a Mock Trial—Various Notes.

From our Fanwood Correspondent.

The numerous young men who are earning a livelihood to-day in the different branches of trade, who have made their own homes and are supporting families, no doubt often take a mental retrospect of the days when in knickerbockers and little jackets they played upon the greensward surrounding the Mansion House, or made vain attempts to scale the lofty picket fence that surrounds its playground. Were these young men to revisit the scenes of their childhood to-day, they would envy the lot of the present generation of youngsters. The two old classrooms are no longer used for the purpose of training the young idea how to shoot. The inner classroom of old, on whose dingy desks the sunlight never shone, has been transformed into a dining room for the pupils. The larger room at the extreme north end, where from time immemorial, Prof. Van Tassel has frowned and smiled upon double-classes of little ones ranged in a vast semi-circle, has become the wet-weather playground and is the daily scene of preparatory attempts to line-up and march in orderly style to and from the sessions of school.

The reason for these transmutations is found in the ample and well adapted building, that has been built as an adjunct to the Mansion House proper, and is connected with it by a covered hallway.

This new edifice is of brick, two stories high, and has, besides five classrooms on the first floor, a large, airy dormitory on the second floor, with sleeping accommodations for seventy pupils.

Miss Fayette Peck has charge of the kindergarten work in this new school building. On entering her classroom, about fifteen little boys at once rose to their feet and spelled on their tiny fingers "Good afternoon!" They are taught the primary colors by means of balls of yarn, while the conception of size and form is inculcated through blocks of wood in the shape of cubes, oblongs, etc. Parquetry, and weaving with colored papers—the pupils themselves selecting and combining the different colors—forms the groundwork of cultivating the taste and at the same time the skill and dexterity of the fingers. Sewing different shapes on card-board with colored threads, in imitation of an apple, a tomato, etc., is also one of the grades through which all are conducted. The instruction for the most part is oral, but all are able to understand and use the finger alphabet. Large colored lithographs are placed on the walls of the room, and represent domestic and wild animals.

The next room is in charge of Miss L. C. Rice. It also has large lithographs prominently displayed, which pictorially give definitions of physical geography. Miss Rice has also in her classroom two large scrap-books, made up of classified pictures of implements and utensils pertaining to agriculture and to household economy, the domestic animals, flowers, vegetables, etc., etc., all with the names attached, which must certainly both entertain and instruct the pupils, who have free access to them.

Miss Clark, in the center room of the five classrooms, has about fifteen little tots to whom the finger manual and oralism is being imparted, and who are making their first uncertain strides in the path that leadeth unto knowledge.

Mr. C. W. Van Tassel has the smallest class that has ever been given him. It numbers about sixteen, and will no doubt do credit to him when the examinations come round.

Miss Grace Stryker has a "pure oral" class, some of the members of which are also instructed aurally by Currier's Duplex Ear Tube. This class will be closely watched in the future, and it is hoped will keep up with those who are educated on the manual and oral methods combined.

Every classroom is well lighted. The ceilings are of corrugated steel painted white, and the floors of hard-maple. They are furnished with little tables of oak and artistic shaped high-backed chairs. Altogether each presents the appearance of a model classroom.

The dormitory is furnished with iron bedsteads and wire-spring mattresses, and look very neat in white coverlets with ample pillows at the head. Closets are on this floor, and also a room wherein a supervisor sleeps. The staircase is protected by a wire-screen partition with a spring-lock door, so that none of the little ones can form the consummation of a feast of wandering downstairs at midnight. The height of the building is calculated to make it safe in case of fire. If it were possible to be

hemmed in, a drop from the window to the ground could be safely made.

All the buildings of the Mansion House department have had, besides the interior renovating, an exterior coating of white paint, and present an appearance, both inside and outside, of newness and cleanliness that is very gratifying to visitors as well as creditable to the institution management.

"The Happy Workers" circle of the King's Daughters, organized in November, 1888, by Mrs. E. H. Currier, with the motto: "But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, and wanting nothing."—James 1: 4, and composed of fifteen bright little hearing girls, were given a luncheon by Mrs. Enoch H. Currier on Saturday afternoon, November 18th. A large cake of ice-cream, moulded to the form of a rabbit, and cakes and chocolate, were served. Souvenir silver spoons, with the name of each recipient and the date, were presented to all. Dancing and singing followed, and then several little deaf girls were brought in to sign hymns. Miss Alice Judge rendered "Now the Day is Over," to organ and voice accompaniment, Miss Fayette Peck playing the organ. The Happy Workers have, every year since their organization, done a great deal of good for the fair and fresh-air funds. A crib—the "Beatrice" Crib—costing \$100, was sent to the St. John's Guild, St. Agnes Nursery received toys, etc., from them. Every Christmas they sent lots of toys and good things to the Sunday Schools. The Silver Cross Guild was also aided in its good work by the little girls. Sheets, pillow-cases, etc., were sent.

Some of them could sew, and some could not. The latter were taught to do so. Beatrice Hodgson was 2 years old on becoming a member, and it was after her that the above-mentioned crib was named.

The following are the names of those comprising the organization: Mrs. Enoch H. Currier, President; Miss Lilly Sanger, Vice-President; Miss Elsa Pfeiffer, Secretary; Miss Louie Boyd, Treasurer; Misses Evelyn Tiemann, Ethel Tiemann, Addie Rodenstein, Ethel Jones, Beatrice Hodgson, Laura Stone, Gabrielle Alexander, Ethel Cushing, Mattie Smith, Linda Dows, Bonnie Fellows, Dorris Tiffany, Leita Hartman, Gertrude Williamson and Katie Woods.

NOTES.

The Proteans contemplate holding a mock trial at the Athenaeum, 155th Street, between 10th and 11th Avenues, some time in January next. But their courage and enterprise will not end here. Yearly since the organization of the Society it has been customary for the Proteans to give a pantomimic entertainment in the Institution chapel, but this term they have resolved on a greater undertaking. On Saturday evening, April 7th, 1894, a play will occur at the Central Opera House, third Avenue and 67th Street, New York City, under the auspices of the Society. Particulars about both events will appear later.

Principal Currier's mother, who is spending Thanksgiving with him, passed her 84th milestone on Thursday, November 23d. She is physically and mentally very active for her age, and is one of those lovely old ladies whom it is a great pleasure to meet.

Yale and Princeton meet on Manhattan Field to-day, to decide the Intercollegiate Foot-ball Championship. If the game is good, our dinner, will be so too. If the game is foul (fowl), our dinner will still suit us.

J. Gorr and H. Black collided during a practice game of foot-ball on the Bailey Grounds, on Wednesday afternoon, the 22d, and the result is, one has a sore ear and the other a cut eyebrow.

With the editor's leave, I would suggest that the unfinished line at the bottom of the editorial column in last week's JOURNAL be finished thus: "The wise man knows nothing; the fool all."

Mr. T. Fallon, a graduate, is among the men at work on the foundations of the new engine and boiler house to adjoin the Industrial Building on the West side.

Several of the pupils attended the matinee performance of "Eight Bells" at Columbus Theatre, last Saturday, including "Tresmal."

Mr. Wm. Morris, a book agent by trade, who graduated from Fanwood several years ago, was here on business last Thursday afternoon.

The step-mother and a friend of Miss Nevada B. Hutton were here to see her on Wednesday afternoon, November 22d.

Mr. Bowes, special agent of the State Comptroller, was here on a visit of inspection, last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Charles T. Thompson, of New York City, was a visitor here on Tuesday evening, November 21st.

Two new pupils were enrolled last week.

TRESMAL.

Rev. Mr. Danter's Appointments.

DECEMBER.

3-3.30 P.M., St. Paul's Syracuse, N.Y.

7-7.30 P.M., League Meeting, St. James, Buffalo.

8-7.30 P.M., Evening Prayer, St. Paul's, Buffalo.

9-7.30 P.M., League Meeting, St. Paul's, Buffalo.

10-3.30 P.M., Evening Prayer, St. Luke's, Rochester.

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WISCONSIN STATE DELEGATION—The Badgers in holiday array.

NEW ENGLAND STATE DELEGATION—The flower of Yankeeedom.

OUR THEOLOGICAL FRIENDS—Revs. Gallaudet, Chamberlain, Koehler, Hasenstab, Mann, Turner, Cloud, Harris, Maginn and others, including lay-readers, church workers, etc.

OUR FOREIGN GUESTS—Genis, Gallard, Chas. Plessis, Watzulik, Klotvershold, together with other guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Low, including many prominent Americans as they appeared gathered around the "spread" at Clybourn Park.

OUR TEACHERS—The principals and workers in the Promotion of Speech-Teaching, Drs. Bell, Peet, Gillett, Crouter, Mathison, Connor, Gallaudet (Thos. and E. M.) Clark, Davidson, Noyes, Caldwell, and Miss Helen Keller and her teacher, Miss Sullivan, and many others. Photographed at the University of Chicago.

GENERAL GROUP—Taken at same place, just before above group, contains all of the above and many others (about 200) who were guests of the above.

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